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THE RALEIGH NEWS.

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THE DAILY NEWS.

BY P. M. HALE,

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By Telegraph.

NOON REPORTS.

Raiders Caught.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26.—A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona Territory, says: "Deputy United States Marshal Evans, has arrived from Arivicca with Captain Tadeo Yrezetagena and eight men of Reyes' band who have been sent to Camp Lowell for safe keeping. Reyes after the fight with Sheriff Butner's posse escaped to the Santa Reta mountains. Capt. Yrezetagena gives a long account of their raid in Sonora, but containing no new points of interest. He claims their motive was not plunder but support of General Ramirez and the overthrow of the Diaz Government."

Waiting for Ouray.

DENVER, COL., August 26.—The *Tribune* has received information from the Southern Ute Agency stating that couriers have arrived and gone into camp. They are delayed by the tardiness of the Southern Indians and the illness of Ouray, upon whose death or recovery much depends. His illness is fever. It is believed that the Southern Indians will sign the treaty but they will be very slow about it. Chief Ignac, on being requested to get his Indians together as soon as possible, replied that when he was in Washington the tongues of the white men were as long as his arm, but now they are no longer than the first joint of his finger.

Racing.

SARATOGA, August 26.—The weather is clear and pleasant, the attendance good and the track in fine condition.

The first race, three quarters of a mile, less 21 yards, Hermit won, Midgely second, and Gamencity third—time 1:15¼.

The second race, all ages, mile heats, Lavacca won the first heat, Clyde Hampton second, and Down third—time 1:45¼. Lavacca won the second heat and race, Jericho second, and Clyde Hampton third —time 1:46.

Third race for horses beaten and not having won a race at Saratoga in 1880, and for maidens, mile and a quarter, Redman won, Swannanoa second, Charlie Backus third. Time, 2:13¾.

Fourth race, all ages, three-quarter mile, Brambaletta won, Florence B. second, May Flower third. Time, 1:15¼.

Michigan Politics.

DETROIT, August 26.—The Democrats yesterday nominated L. H. Randall for Congress, from the Fifth District, Cyrenus P. Black for the Seventh District and E. S. Pratt for the Ninth. The Greenbackers of the Fifth District refused to coalesce with the Democrats, and nominated J. C. Blanchard.

Fire.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—A fire last night destroyed J. G. Cameron & Co.'s planing mill, and the lumber yards of Knapp, Stout & Co. John Meyer's loss was $100,000.

Items from Noon Telegrams.

Cardinal Nina is greatly improved.

The cotton strike at Rochdale, England, has ended, the operatives going to work at a five per cent. reduction.

The Greenback wing of the Sand Lots party has nominated Stephen J. Maybell for Congress from the Third District of California.

Rev W. C. Matthews, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., is dead.

Larb & Co., of London. New York and Toronto, have failed for £40,000.

The Republican Executive Committee of Texas has put a full State ticket in the field. E. J. Davis is the nominee for Governor and A. Seimering for Lieutenant Governor.

Durham & Co., of London, have failed. Liabilities not stated.

NIGHT REPORTS.

Capsizing of Yachts.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The yacht Dolly capsized off Rockaway during a squall yesterday. Capt. Baker is missing and it is known that the mate was drowned. The remainder of the party, six in number, clung to the keel of the yacht and were rescued by the sloop Madge.

JERSEY CITY, August 26.—The yacht Emma, of Hoboken, with an excursion party composed of six men and two boys, was wrecked opposite Seabright at 5 o'clock last evening during a severe storm. The crew of the life-saving station No. 4 saved all of the party, but the yacht, valued at $3,000, was lost.

Cyclone.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, August 19, VIA HAVANA, August 26.—A disastrous hurricane passed over this island last night. Thousands of people are homeless. Crops, fruit trees and farm produce generally were destroyed. Trees were uprooted and churches demolished. The barracks in this city were destroyed. Three wharves are gone and eight large and thirty-two small vessels are wrecked in the harbor. A famine is imminent and help is required for the starving thousands.

Missouri Matters.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—The Greenbackers of the 11th district nominated Dr. J. C. Heberling for Congress. The Democrats of the 4th district nominated L. H. Davis. The Republican Central Committee of the 9th district declared it inexpedient to put a Republican candidate in the field. This is regarded as a virtual endorsement of Ford, the Greenback candidate and member of the last House.

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH.

August 23d, 1880.

ALEXIS GODILLOT'S extra fine fancy French Groceries—Queen Olives, Sardines, Capers, Pickles, Vinegar, L' Etragon Prunes, Prepared Mustard, Wine Vinegar, and Olive Oil. (We have in stock also other and cheaper brands of above mentioned goods.)

Gordon & Dilworth's and Chybong Canton Ginger in glass jars, pots and ½-pots.

Thurber's and Gordon & Dilworth's Preserves, in glass jars and tumblers.

Thurber's Baldwin Tomato Catsup and Sauce, from whole fresh tomatoes.

Thurber's Selected Pin Head Oatmeal, 5-pound packages; Granulated Tapioca Wheat, Farina Pearl Sago; Barley and Fine and Coarse Oatmeal in bulk; Imperial Granum, the great medicinal food for invalids and infants.

HE-NO-CHOP TEA—Only Pure, Uncolored Tea in the Market In ½ and 1-lb. packages. Warranted to please. 40 and 75c. a package.

CIGARS.—Dead Shot 5-cent Cigar, only all-Havana 5 cent Cigar in this market. Job lot Cigars cheap by box.

ROASTED COFFEES.

Fresh Roasted Coffees, our own roasting. Guaranteed to please or money refunded.

Choice Laguayra and Maracaibo	25c.
Lavanilla and Costa Rica	30c.
Old Government Java and Mocha	35c.
Government Whole-Grain Rio	20c.

Ground or grain same price. Special figures to the trade.

BY TO-DAY'S FREIGHT:

25 bbls. choice White and Yellow Preserving Sugars; New Crop Cuba Molasses, hhds., tierces and bbls.; 40 kegs Family Leaf and Country Lard; 25 boxes Colgate & Co.'s New Laundry Soap, &c., &c.

TRADE SUPPLIED at manufacturers' prices with He No Tea, Oswego Starch, Red C Oil, Excelsior Kerosene Oil, Horsford's Bread Preparation; Libby, McNeill & Libby's Canned Meats, and Our Own Roasted Coffees.

☞ BAGGING AND TIES.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

YOUR ATTENTION IS SPECIALLY INVITED TO OUR STOCK OF

Hamburg and Nainsook EDGINGS & INSERTINGS.

OUR IMPORTATIONS JUST RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM ST. GAL, SWITZERLAND,

ENABLE US TO OFFER THE

Latest Novelties

INCLUDING,

Edgings and Insertings,

MATCHED.

All in Entirely New Patterns and Effects

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

july 30-tf

1880. 1880.

Summer Trade,

JOSEPH P. GULLEY,

Cor. Fayetteville st. and Exchange Place,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Offers a full line of Dry Goods at new and attractive prices. Also a new stock of Notions, Shoes, Etc.

I will, on Monday, August 2d, reduce the price of my

Celebrated Pearl Shirt

to $1.00 for the unlaundried and $1.25 for the laundried. These are special prices, and are, we claim, the best shirt for the money in the market.

To reduce our spring and summer stock of hand-made French Calf, Prince Albert and Oxford Ties—Men's Shoes—I will sell them at very much reduced prices. Goods warranted.

Clothing Department

up stairs, has many choice goods and good bargains.

Will exhibit on Monday, August 2d, a full line of samples from Devlin & Co., New York, for custom-made clothing, beautiful styles, nobby and good. Will take order to deliver at any date to please the purchaser.

I thank the public for the liberal share of their patronage I have received, and hope for its continuation.

☞ A house and lot for sale on reasonable terms. J. P. GULLEY.

aug1—tf

EVERYBODY IS SATISFIED

WHO WEARS

MILLER'S Acme Shirts and Drawers!

Gent's Furnishing House and Factory,

915 Main Street.

Fine Dress-Shirts and Night-Shirts Made to Measure a Specialty.

NO FIT. NO SALE.

A good Shirt, ready-made (unlaundried), $1.00. We make a good shirt to measure, unlaundried, for $1.25. We make a fine shirt to measure (unlaundried) for $1.50. We make the best shirt to measure (unlaundried) for $1.75. Extra per dozen for l undried $1.50. Order-printed blanks for self-measurement. Will make you one on approval. Our One-Dollar Shirt is the best shirt ever made for the price Sent by mail to any address for $1.10, with privilege of returning and money refunded if it does not suit. A large stock of Gent's Furnishing always on hand.

HENRY T. MILLER,

jy2 1y. 915 Main Street, Richmond.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,

DR. JAQUES & CO.,

130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO

je 22-to jan 26, '81

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. A. BRAGASSA,

16 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Confectioner, CANDY MANUFACTURER,

AND PROPRIETOR OF

Excelsior Bakery

13 10c. Tickets for $1.

Delivered every morning at your door fresh and warm.

Fresh Confections and Fruits always kept on hand. aug25—tf

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

Furniture. Furniture.

John T. Morriss,

Corner Fayetteville and Davie Streets,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,
MATTRESSES,
SPRING BEDS, Etc.

☞ I have now in store one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture in the city, consisting of

Walnut D. C. Suites,
Cottage Suites,
Parlor Suites,
Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Washstands,
Tables,
Lounges,
Tin Safes,
Cribs, Cradles,
What-nots,
Wardrobes,
Desks,
Chairs, Rockers,

And many other goods, which will be sold cheap for cash. Now is your time to secure bargains.

oct 27 '80

Cotton Ginning Machinery.

Six, eight, ten and twelve-horse power Engines, mounted and on skids—W. E. Tanner & Co. and Marshall, Graves & Co.'s make; Dan'l Pratt's Alabama Cotton Gins, Feeders and Condensers; Cotton Bloom Cotton Gins, Feeders and Condensers; Georgia Cotton Gins, Feeders and Condensers; Gullet's Steel Brush Cotton Gins, Feeders and Condensers; Schofield's Hand, Horse and Power Cotton Presses.

These machines are all first-class, and we heartily recommend them to parties in want. We have these machines in store, and guarantee to sell them as low as they can be purchased at the place of manufacture. WILLIAMSON & UPCHURCH.

jy11-d2m.

FOR SALE.

1500 OLD PAPERS In Lots of 100 and Upwards.

Apply to EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & CO

SAW MILL

FOR SALE.

One of Hege's No. 2 Saw Mills, with Improved Universal Log Beam and Set Works, for sale. Length of Carriage 25 feet, for 48-inch Saw. Factory price, $350. Will be sold at a bargain. Entirely new.

WILLIAMSON & UPCHURCH,

jy23-tf. Raleigh, N. C.

The Hygeia Hotel,

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.,

Situated 100 yards from Fort Monroe. Open all the year. Equal to any hotel in the United States as a SUMMER RESORT.

Send for circular describing hygienic advantages, etc.

HARRISON PHOEBUS,

my27-taug27. Proprietor.

Wire, Railing and Ornamental WORKS.

DUFUR & CO.,

63 N. HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

may 24 to jan 10 '81

OSBORN HOUSE,

(Formerly Cook's Hotel.)

Convenient to business part of city. Prices as moderate as any first-class house. Accommodation and food as good as any house in the city.

C. D. OSBORN, Manager.

aug19-tf.

WANTED.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER WHO CAN do office work and discharge the duties of Local Editor, to take a third or half interest in the *Border Review*. Only a small amount of money required.

Address "BORDER REVIEW,"

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The Best and Most Reliable Journal of its Kind in the Country.

Prints the fullest and fairest reports of mining matters in the form of special correspondence from every State and Territory in the union.

CIRCULATION, 8,500.

Price, 5 Cents. $2.00 a Year.

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THE YADKIN VALLEY NEWS

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AT ONLY $1.00 PER ANNUM.

All who subscribe now will get it one year for only 50 cents. Clubs of three only 35 cents each. Address,

"THE NEWS,"

june29—3m Mt. Airy, N. C.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

North Carolina Railroad Co.,

Secretary and Treasurer's Office,

COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., Aug. 5, 1880.

The second payment of 3 per cent. of Dividend No. 18, will be due September 1st, and payable to Stockholders of record on 10th of August, 1880.

The Stock Books of the Company will be closed from 10th of August to 1st September, 1880.

P. B. RUFFIN, Secretary.

aug6-tsel.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Dec. 25, 1879.	No. 47, Daily.	No. 45, Daily.	No. 6, Daily, ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	3 50 a m	4 10 p m	....
Leave Salisbury	6 03 a m	5 54 p m	....
Leave High Point	7 31 a m	7 07 p m	....
Arrive Greensboro	8 10 a m	7 37 p m	....
Leave Greensboro	8 20 a m	....	5 00 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 23 a m	....	10 22 p m
Arrive Durham	11 02 a m	....	11 57 a m
Arrive Raleigh	12 20 p m	....	3 00 a m
Leave Raleigh	3 30 "	6 00 a m	....
Arrive Goldsboro	6 00 "	10 00 a m	....

No. 47—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with the R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 45—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Dec. 25, 1879.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 5, Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	6 34 p m	....
Arrive Raleigh	12 25 p m	10 45 p m	....
Leave Raleigh	3 40 p m	....	7 00 a m
Arrive Durham	4 52 p m	....	9 19 a m
Arrive Hillsboro	5 30 p m	....	11 07 a m
Arrive Greensboro	7 50 p m	....	3 45 p m
Leave Greensboro	8 20 p m	6 56 a m	....
Arrive High Point	8 55 p m	7 30 a m	....
Arrive Salisbury	10 16 p m	9 15 a m	....
Arrive Charlotte	12 27 a m	11 17 a m	....

No. 48—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch at Air-Line Junction with A & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and Southeast.

No. 42—Connects at Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. for all points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and Southeast.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily ex. Sunday... 8 50 p m
Arrive Kernersville daily ex. Sun.....10 00 p m
Arrive Salem daily except Sunday.....10 50 p m
Leave Salem daily except Sunday..... 5 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville daily ex. Sun..... 5 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro daily ex. Sun..... 7 00 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with trains on R & D. and N. C. Railroads.

SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE

Run both ways with trains Nos. 48 and 47, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta; and on trains Nos. 42 and 45 between Boston and Savannah.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte and at all principal points South, Southwest West, North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen. Passenger Agent,

feb 3 17-tf 1-7-80-100 Richmond, Va.

Petersburg Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
PETERSBURG, VA.

Schedule of Trains, to take effect June 14

GOING SOUTH.

NEW YORK EXPRESS

Leave Petersburg daily at .... 1:07 p m
Arrive at Weldon at.... .... 3:20 p m

FREIGHT TRAINS, WITH PASSENGER COACH ATTACHED.

Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at.................. 7:45 p m
Arrive at Weldon at.................12:20 a m

GOING NORTH.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Weldon daily at............... 1:10 p m
Arrive at Petersburg at.............. 3:30 p m

FREIGHT WITH PASSENGER COACH ATTACHED.

Leave Weldon daily (except Monday) at.............................. 4:20 a m
Arrive at Petersburg at............. 9:00 a m

First-class coaches will run through between Wilmington and Washington, and sleeping cars on night and day trains Sleeping car berths can be had for one dollar from Richmond to Baltimore. No change of cars.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.

W. J. BROWN,
Dispatcher of Trains.

R. M. SULLY,
je25-tf. General Superintendent.

RALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR-LINE R. R.

CHANGE OF OF SCHEDULE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 29, 1880.

On and after Saturday, May 29, 1880, trains on the R. & A. A. L. R. R. will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

No. 1 —Leave.	P. M.	No. 2—Leave.	A. M.
Raleigh,	8:00	Hamlet,	2:30
Cary,	8:31	Hoffman,	3:14
Apex,	8:52	Keyser,	3:37
New Hill,	9:12	Blue's,	3:5
Merry Oaks,	9:32	Manly,	4:13
Moncure,	9:51	Winder,	4:37
Osgood,	10:11	Cameron,	4:56
Sanford,	10:36	Sanford,	5:41
Cameron,	11.17	Osgood,	6:02
Winder,	11:37	Moncure,	6:25
Manly,	11:58	Merry Oaks,	6:42
Blue's, A. M.	12:18	New Hill,	7:00
Keyser,	12:36	Apex,	7:23
Hoffman,	1:02	Cary,	7:59
Arrive at—		Arrive at—	
Hamlet,	1:45	Raleigh,	8:30

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 14, 1880.

On and after Monday, June 14, 1880, trains on the R. & G. R. R. will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

No. 1—Leave.	A. M.	No. 2—Leave.	P. M.
Raleigh,	8.40	Weldon,	3.20
Mill Brook,	8:55	Midway,	3.35
Neuse,	9.06	Gaston,	3.51
Forestville,	9.22	Summit,	3.58
Wake,	9.26	Littleton,	4.14
Youngsville,	9.37	Brown's,	4.27
Franklinton,	9.56	Macon,	4.40
Kittrells,	10.20	Warrenton,	4.52
Henderson,	10.42	Ridgeway,	5.05
Middleburg,	10.58	Junction,	5.13
Junction,	11.10	Middleburg,	5.24
Ridgeway,	11.19	Henderson,	5.40
Warrenton,	11.33	Kittrells,	6.01
Macon,	11.46	Franklinton,	6.38
Brown's,	11.59	Youngsville,	6.55
Littleton, P. M	12.13	Wake,	7.06
Summit,	12.29	Forestville,	7.10
Gaston,	12.38	Neuse,	7.25
Midway,	12.54	Mill Brook,	7.3
Arrive—		Arrive at—	
Weldon,	1.10	Raleigh,	7.50

JOHN C. WINDER,
Sup't R. & G. and R. & A. A. Railroads.

NO MISTAKE!

Raleigh, Friday, September 3d.

THE W. C. COUP

Newly United Monster Shows!!

By every human being declared to be the biggest amusement enterprises on the face of our immense Earth!

Entrancing the eye, intoxicating the senses, enchanting the intellect, bewildering the brain, delighting the mind, enrapturing the whole system and fairly mesmerizing the very soul of man with serene ecstacy!

Eleven Stupendous Exhibitions!

Each one of which, when alone, was visited by twenty thousand enthusiastic men, women and children in all the great cities of our common country.

READ THE TITLES OF MY BIG SHOWS:

JAMES MELVILLE'S AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS!
WOOD'S FAMOUS NEW YORK MUSEUM!
COLVIN'S IMMENSE MENAGERIE!
STONE'S ORIGINAL INDIAN WARRIORS!
FRYER'S RENOWNED TRAINED DOGS!
THE NEW YORK AQUARIUM!
THE DYNAMO-ELECTRIC LIGHT SHOW!
RICHELL'S MAMMOTH FLYING MACHINE!
ROYAL JAPANESE CIRCUS!

And to top all, to astonish; and bewilder, petrify and paralyze every individual inhabitant with downright delight and wonder,

THE UNEQUALLED BRONCHO HORSES!

The identical golden born animals that performed in New York, Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore for consecutive weeks before thirty thousand people each day! The most eloquent pen would utterly fail to even convey an idea of the acts these horses perform; of their grand military drill, see-sawing on a single plank, walking on stilts, finding objects hidden in the ground, rolling barrels up and down an inclined plane, jumping through blazing fire hoops, and executing the most intricate and difficult manœuvres with the ease, intelligence and precision of human beings. NETTLE, the champion leaping horse of the world, who clears a five-foot gate and six horses with the ease of a canary, is alone worth $50,000. But you must see to believe, of course.

Tens of thousands of glittering novelties never before travelled, but now coming to your town on

Three Trains of my Own Railroad Cars!

and to be exhibited after the most attractive manner, with every accompaniment of splendor, under the

Th- Largest Canvass on Earth!

Myriads of rare, curious and wonderful living creatures of the ocean's depths and the forest's unreached latitudes, in never-ending variety, intensified in their extent by the rays of

HEAVEN'S IMMORTAL LIGHTNING!

Since the world was created, since the thought of man took form, since humanity became something from nothing, since the earliest recorded epoch, no such discovery has been chronicled as

THE GRAND ELECTRIC LIGHT!

You have all read or heard of it! It turns the densest blackest night into sun-light! It melts steel without heat! IT TURNS THE BLACK MAN INTO WHITE! It booms with a tremendous power all over creation! It burns brightly under water, and it gives the eternal hues of Paradise to every possible object, alive or inanimate, within a radius of three miles, bringing to the dreams of the drowsy an eternal and balmy sense of everlasting happiness.

But hark! another and even an equal novelty,

THE ONLY BABY SEA LION

ever born in captivity! A tiny, precious, winsome little atom of sea foam! A precious, trifling ocean infant, with luscious black eyes and shiny coat of fur! The baby of babies, over which ladies and children are driven into ecstacies! A sea-lion of twenty-seven pounds, and only three weeks old! See it! Fondle it! Tease it! Watch it nurse! See it play! Note its ponderous mother's affection for it! A wonder! A miracle! for not in the annals of Natural History was ever such another event recorded!

THE MONSTER DEVIL FISH!

over fifty feet long, captured off New Foundland. This one feature raised a furor of excitement in New York City, and crowded the Aquarium building for forty weeks, with the finest class of people

It is an utter impossibility to enumerate one-half of my glorious attractions here, but you will see them all on

Friday, September 3d---Sure Pop!

Tell all your country friends to come in early and see what they will never see again,

THE GRAND FREE STREET PARADE!

with all the Indian warriors in war paint, the Japanese family, Knights in armor, Ladies fair, open dens of ferocious animals, Fire Kings, and a thousand other features.

TWO GREAT PERFORMANCES:

Afternoon at 2. Evening at 8.

☞ Admission to everything at the usual low rate. Special reduced fare on all railroads.

Will exhibit in Fayetteville, September 4.

aug 22-5t 22 25 28 31, sept 2

THE DAILY NEWS.

ADVERTISING RATES:

One Square (one inch)	one day	$1 00
" " " "	two days	1 50
" " " "	three "	2 00
" " " "	four "	2 50
" " " "	five "	3 00
" " " "	six "	3 50

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of THE DAILY NEWS, east side Fayetteville Street, on block below the Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.

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DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

The Only Vegetable Compound that acts directly upon the Liver, and cures Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Biliousness, Malaria, Costiveness, Headache. It assists Digestion, Strengthens the System, Regulates the Bowels, Purifies the Blood. A Book sent free. Address *Dr. Sanford*, 162 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

je 19-6m

WM. SIMPSON,

Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS

—AND—

Agricultural Chemicals.

Full and well assorted lines of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Field and Garden Seeds, Braces, Trusses, &c.

THE BEST VARIETIES OF

Field and Garden Seeds

JUST RECEIVED.

Fertilizers for Farmers.

Always on hand a full stock of Chemicals for the

Home Manufacture of Fertilizers,

which are offered at low prices, and rank with the best artificial manures in the market. These Chemicals are pure, and after being tested by the Department of Agriculture are pronounced fully up to the highest standard.

Send for pamphlet containing formula and testimonials. july1 80-12m

BUSINESS CARDS.

OSBORN.

For Horse and Cow Food, Grain, Forage, Meal, Flour, Coal, Wood, Lumber, &c., apply at

Osborn's Grain and Feed Store,

(Near Osborn House.)

jy24-1y. JOB OSBORN, Proprietor.

W. B. DUNN. S. S. ABERNATHY.
F. M. PUREFOY.

W. B. DUNN & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Plows and Plow Castings,

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE, N. C.

till nov 15, '80

LANE, NOBLE & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

Livery and Boarding Stables,

ON SALISBURY STREET, ADJOINING NATIONAL HOTEL.

Carriages and baggage wagons attend the arrival and departure of every train. Orders promptly attended to. je17-1y.

WOOD AND COAL.—J. D. WHITAKER'S order boxes to be found in the following popular business houses:

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MAY 26, 1880.

THE DAILY NEWS.
BY P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
L. L. POLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.
RALEIGH, N. C.
FRIDAY..........................AUGUST 27, 1880.

FREE VOTING.

Among the questions embraced in the coming Presidential election is the momentous one whether the people shall be allowed the free right of suffrage in matters referring to national affairs. Under popular government the people give the final judgment upon all measures of policy, and upon the qualifications of the men who are to make laws and to administer the government. Whether the general government by force or by any other method of coercion, shall be allowed to interfere with the exercise of this right—that is the question.

It is a well known article of the Democratic creed that the best and purest of all governments is the government of the people, and that the exercise of their sovereign judgment at the ballot-box should be free and spontaneous. The Radicals take issue upon this point. They maintain the necessity of employing the army at elections, and the lawfulness of using coercion in any way that can be brought to bear upon the mind of the voter. Nay, they maintain the lawfulness of using the machinery of the government for coercion, and do habitually so use it. The Democrats denounce the use of the army at the polls, and coercion in every shape, as expedients of despotism; they denounce the use of the machinery of the government as a shameless prostitution of agencies intended for the benefit of the people, and a disgrace to our institutions.

The army is not present at the polls in the interest of the people. We say the army, for if only a file of bayonets be there, the army, potentially, is there. It is not the number, but the power which that number represents which intimidates. The Southern States were held under military rule by a few companies in each State. Each company represented the army, and was the army, because each could be reinforced by thousands in a few hours. The people conduct their own elections under the State government without bayonets. They therefore do not want them. And the State governments act much more directly, and to a far greater extent, upon the great interests of the people than the Federal government does. The vital interests of the people—the interests of life, liberty and property—are the peculiar care of the State governments. If the people, through officers appointed for that special purpose, can conduct these most important elections, fairly and honestly, without bayonets, it follows that they can conduct those that are of less importance without them.

The lessons of experience ought to be as valuable on this point as on any other. They are full and of the highest authority. During nearly the whole of our national existence, and during that part which we justly reckon best both in wisdom and patriotism, the soldier at the polls was unknown. Never until the rise of the Radical party—a party whose dominant idea and fixed purpose is the concentration of all power in the Federal government and the reduction of the States to provinces—never until then was the use of the bayonet as an instrument in elections heard of. The assent to such instrumentalities demonstrates on the part of the government views and purposes in conflict with those of the people.

The use of the army in elections is put upon the ground of preserving order, preventing illegal voting and securing to voters the due exercise of their rights. If the State laws secure to the voter the just exercise of his rights under the State, why may they not secure them under the Federal government? It is certain that no State has made any distinction between the rights of the voter in the one case and the other. If an illegal organization existed within the State which defeated citizens of their right of suffrage and with which the State government was unable to cope, the State might call upon the Federal government, and it would be its duty to interpose by military power. But no State has declared any such state of things to exist within her bounds—no State has made any such requisition. The use of the army at the polls within the States is, therefore, an affront, a wrong, an outrage upon our institutions.

We have inherited all the distrust of military power in civil affairs which marked our British ancestors. All the propositions regarding military power in time of peace which were embodied by the great English statesmen in their constitution, have been incorporated in their own words in our State Constitutions; many of them in the Constitution of the United States. They knew that all governments have been overthrown by military power, and they sought to secure their own from such a fate by embodying the principles which should regulate the use of the military arm of the government in a few brief, clear propositions. We, profiting by their wisdom, have adopted their principles for the same great end. But what avails clearly defined principles of public liberty, if an administration in the interests of party may override them at will? The Democratic party has, here as elsewhere, been true to Constitutional principles; true to the great interests of the people. It has protested in every way against such a use of the army. More than once that party in Congress has passed bills repealing the act authorizing this abuse. But all their efforts have been unavailing. The Presidential veto has defeated all their legislation.

The English government and people observe and act upon the great principles to which we have referred. It is worth while to contrast the practice of Monarchical England with that of Republican America. The American government posts its soldiers at the polls; the British government removes all soldiers quartered in a place when an election is to be held, to a distance of two miles or more, and not to return till one day after the poll is ended. Can the magistrates and the ordinary officers of the law preserve order, and secure the rights of every voter in the dense and discontented manufacturing populations of the numerous and great cities of England; while in our country—where the cities are but towns in comparison, and where labor is well rewarded, and where discontent among our people in any particular calling is unknown—the bayonet is an indispensable adjunct in elections? Can it be that the civil appliances of government under our institutions have so soon lost their wholesome vigor and efficiency? What a spectacle do we offer to the world! But the comparison in other respects is still more striking. "No lord-lieutenant of any county shall interfere in any elections and the lord-warden of the Cinque Ports shall not recommend any member there." Such is the law of England. Stern interdiction of interference on the part of some high officials; stern interdiction of even a recommendation of candidates on the part of others! But further, the law reads: "If any officer of the excise, customs, stamps, or other branches of the revenue presume to intermeddle"—it is BLACKSTONE who speaks—"in elections, by persuading any voter, or dissuading him, he forfeits £100, and is disabled to hold any office." How is it in Republican America? Here men holding the highest positions under the government of the United States interfere in elections, by coercing those holding office under them to vote at their will, and by assessing their salaries a heavy per cent. for raising funds for political campaigns, under pain of dismissal if the assessment is not paid. Collectors of Revenue leave their offices, all the time receiving their salaries, and make canvasses for Congress, occupying weeks and months, while their subordinates openly use their office to bribe or dragoon voters as they may be subject to the one influence or the other. Republican America licenses and encourages all these assaults upon suffrage which Monarchical England forbids under severe penalties.

Of the fruit of our system we have room to give only one example. One man in one political division of the city of New York defeated eight thousand Democratic votes by arrest, under the charge of having fraudulent naturalization papers. The allegations of fraud were "good enough Morgans" until after the election.

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THE PRESS, says the Milton *Chronicle*, "is an excellent thing to send a man to Congress or to put him in a fat office, so long as it charges nothing for services rendered and gets less than it charges. The office secured, the Press may go to—Boston." Well, what of it? If the man who is sent to Congress or put in a fat office is the proper man, the Press has but done its duty. If the Press has allowed itself to be used to put improper men in Congress or in fat offices it ought to go just where our friend says it is allowed to go.

Very frequently we read in the papers complaints of the neglect of the Press by "big men," accompanied by the very distinct statement that the "bigness" is altogether owing to the Press, which has fooled the people into thinking great shakes of what are really very small potatoes. Without discussing the moral questions involved in these journalistic complaints, which are generally thoughtlessly uttered, we take the liberty of suggesting the position in which these complaints locate us before the public; and that is best illustrated by an anecdote about a tramp which we some weeks ago reprinted from the Detroit *Free Press*, as follows:—

"They were holding an out-door ward meeting the other night, and a speaker had just commenced to warm up to his work, when a stranger with all his worldly 'duds' in an old sheep-skin on his back, boots gone, hat going, and a dyed-in-the-wool tramp air about him, halted on the outskirts of the crowd. The speech soon caught him, and he began to applaud. At the end of every sentence he clapped his hands and roared like a fog-horn. No matter whether the speaker 'hit 'em' or not, the stranger never failed to come down with the applause, and he carried a good share of the crowd with him. After the speaker had finished, and while he was wiping his heated brow, the tramp approached him and said:

"That 'ere speech was one of the best I ever heard in all my life."

"Ah? I'm glad it pleased you."

"Pleased me! Why, it lifted me right off'n my feet! I tell you, you're a born orator, and I just wish I could stay in this town and hear you make a speech every night."

"Yes, I wish you could."

"But I can't. I am on my way West. I shall, however, think of your speech a hundred times a day. I can feel the electricity of it yet, and—say, can't you lend me half a dollar to help me on?"

THE NEW SOUTH.

All the political philosophy held by the leaders of the Republican party rests upon false assumptions. Republican organs like the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and those twin-evils the Chicago and the New York *Tribunes*, have taken no pains to inform themselves about the actual condition of the South, and have contented themselves with representing it as a barren, an unfruitful, and a deserted land; or, what we believe to be the fact, have informed themselves and deliberately manufacture the wicked falsehoods they print. In need of something to fire the Northern heart, the *Courier-Journal* says that these political slanderers sent special correspondents into the South to describe the pitiful condition of that section which the negro was abandoning to its awful fate. The migration of a few thousand negroes to Kansas was magnified by these journals into a great race exodus, driven out of the land by political persecutions. One theory after another was advanced, resting upon the facts as represented by the peripatetic correspondents and philosophers, but no pains were taken to understand the actual situation.

"Secretary SHERMAN went a few miles into Virginia, saw still some traces of the war in ruined homes and mills, and he, too, falls into a moralizing vein and communicates his views to a semi-religious journal. He, "in his mind's eye," beheld a State still in the bonds of sin and iniquity, desolated and retrograding. He warns Virginians that Democracy is even more baneful than was slavery. He weeps tears of patriotic grief over Virginia's hapless condition, taking care to say nothing to offend the sensibilities of the new allies of the Republicans, the Re-adjusters. This hypocritical glorification of the Republican party was easy, cheap and agreeable to narrow-minded men, but like all such theorizing it was utterly valueless. The census enumerator destroyed the pretty little house of cards and the Republican editors are inconsolable at the loss of the toy.

"The past twenty years have been eventful ones to the South. War with all its horrors and destruction, emancipation with its powers of disorganization, "reconstruction" with its untold ills and its unnecessary evils, have done much to weaken and to destroy. In spite of it all, a rich soil, a genial climate, a populace determined and courageous, have overcome all impediments, and a new South, free from the evil influences of slavery, free from the centralizing and degrading influence of Republicanism, free from the yoke of the carpet-bagger, looks to a future of material wealth, of natural development as bright as that known to any people. Backward in much that marks and aids the highest civilization, it is not blind to its short-comings, and it proposes to supply all deficiencies that energy, industry and intelligent co-operation can supply.

"The spectacle of a new South carries as much terror to the soul of the average Republican leader as did BANQUO's ghost to that of MACBETH. This people "will not down." It is not improbable the official census tables will fail fully to justify all the bright predictions which have been based on partial returns, but one thing is indisputable: the sceptre will not pass away from Judah. The South lags not behind the other section, but steadily increases in wealth, in power and in political influence, both actually and as compared with the North, East and West."

IREDELL'S REPRESENTATINES.

Iredell county will send to the next House of Representatives men whom it has tried; they are Messrs. J. D. CLICK and A. F. GAITHER. Mr. CLICK was born in Davie county on December 10th, 1825. He received his academic education at Mocksville and then went to Emory and Henry College in Virginia. He is a farmer and was a valuable member of the last House, his bill for improving the Inferior Court system being one of the best measures passed by that body.

Mr. GAITHER has also been a representative from Iredell, in which county he was born on April 28th, 1828. While a member he was always in his seat and always voted and voted right.

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THE CIPHERING FOLK have figured out that there will be two million new Presidential voters this Fall. The calculation is based upon comparison of the census of 1870 with that of 1880, and makes a result of 1,750,000 new voters by reason of age and 300,000 by naturalization since 1876.

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CONGRESSMAN D. L. RUSSELL, Republican, of North Carolina, has declared his purpose to support HANCOCK and ENGLISH, says last night's Baltimore *Sun*.

The Durham *Recorder's* editor has just returned from Asheville and says that the Western Railroad "is in comparatively fine order, the road bed having been much improved by the placing of many new cross ties. The mountain section is firm, solid and safe, heavy trains making the run from Henry to the tunnel in about half an hour—a rate of 15 miles an hour. Mud Cut gives no trouble, and the engineers seem to be as easy in the mountain climb and descent as on the more level sections. A force has been put to work on both the Paint Rock and Ducktown branches. Everything is now assured."

Elopements are becoming quite fashionable. A horse ran away with an old maid in Philadelphia.

The Hancock and Sherman Letters.

[Telegraphic Report.]

NEW YORK, August 26.—The life of General Hancock, published to-day by D. Appleton & Co., contains his correspondence with Gen. Sherman of December 1876 and January 1877, in the course of which the letter already given to the public, written at Carondelet, Missouri, December 28th, was addressed to Gen. Sherman. The latter wrote December 4th granting General Hancock's application for leave of absence to go to Carondelet, and in his letter made the following allusions (the only ones) to political affairs. Referring to orders sent by the President to General Ruger commanding the Department of the South, General Sherman said: "political orders to Gen. Ruger at Columbia, I prefer should go from the President to him through the Secretary of War. They were not military. I dislike much to have our soldiers used in concert with a Legislative body, but orders coming from the President have to be obeyed. They form a bad precedent, but thus far have prevented a collision of arms between inflamed partisans." The letter from General Hancock, (not included in the published correspondence) expresses some uneasiness on account of newspaper reports which he had seen, stating that he was to be ordered from New York, and appears to have furnished occasion for the following letter from Gen. Sherman:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF U. S.,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1876.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Lest your peace of mind may be disturbed by the foolish report bandied in the newspapers about your being ordered from New York, I will tell you that there is not a word of truth in it. Neither the President nor the Secretary of the War has ever intimated to me such a purpose, and I know I have never said a word or written a syllable to that effect. I see in the *Republican* of St. Louis, that not only was the order made, but that I destroyed it and tore out the leaves of the record book containing the copy. The whole thing was and is an invention by somebody who wanted to create a sensation. The same is true about John Sherman's intriguing to be President of the Senate that he might be President *ad interim*. He has told me that he has never heard the subject broached, that he would not accept the place, as he preferred to be what he is now, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance.

The letter concludes: No serious changes in the command are being contemplated, and when there are you may be sure that I will give you the earliest notice. There are men on mischief intent who would gladly sow seeds of dissension among us of the army.

(Signed) Truly your friend,
W. T. SHERMAN.

This letter is followed by the Carondelet letter, from Gen. Hancock, as follows:

CARONDELET P. O.,
ST. LOUIS, MO., December 28, 1876.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Your favor of the 4th inst. reached me in New York on the 5th, the day before I left for the West. I intended to reply to it before leaving, but cares incident to departure interfered. Then again, since my arrival here, I have been so occupied with personal affairs of a business nature, that I have deferred writing from day to day until this moment, and now I find myself in debt to you another letter, in acknowledgment of your favor of the 17th, received a few days since.

I have concluded to leave here on the 29th (to-morrow), so that I may be expected in New York on the 31st inst. It has been cold and dreary since my arrival here. I have worked "like a Turk"—I presume that means hard work—in the country, in making fences, cutting down trees, repairing buildings, &c., &c., and am at least able to say that St. Louis is the coldest place in the winter, as it is the hottest in summer of any that I have encountered in a temperate zone. I have known St. Louis in December to have genial weather throughout the month; this December has been frigid, and the river has been frozen more solid than I have ever known it. When I heard the rumor that I was ordered to the Pacific coast, I thought it probably true, considering the past discussion on that subject. The possibilities seemed to me to point that way. Had it been true I should of course have presented no complaint nor made resistance of any kind. I would have gone quietly, if not prepared to go promptly. I certainly would have been relieved from the responsibilities and anxieties concerning Presidential matters which may fall to those near the throne or in authority within the next four months, as well as from other incidents or matters which I could not control and the action concerning which I might not approve. I was not exactly prepared to go to the Pacific, however, and I therefore felt relieved when I received your note informing me that there was no truth in the rumors. Then I did not wish to appear to be escaping from responsibilities and possible dangers which may cluster around military commanders, especially in the critical period fast approaching.

"All's well that ends well." The whole matter of the Presidency seems to me to be simple, and to admit of a peaceful solution. The machinery for such a contingency as threatens to present itself has all been carefully prepared; it only requires lubrication owing to disuse. The army should have nothing to do with the selection or inauguration of Presidents. The Congress declares in joint session who it is. We of the army have only to obey its mandates, and are protected in so doing only so far as they may be lawful. Our commissions express that. I like Jefferson's way of inauguration. It suits our system. He rode alone on horseback to the Capitol (I fear it was the old Capitol), tied his horse to a rail fence, entered, and was duly sworn; then rode to the Executive Mansion and took possession. He inaugurated himself simply by taking the oath of office.

There is no other legal inauguration in our system. The people or politicians may institute parades in honor of the event, and public officials may add to the pageant by assembling troops and banners, but all that only comes properly after the inauguration, not before, and it is not a part of it. Our system does not provide that one President should inaugurate another; there might be danger in that, and it was studiously left out of the charter. But *you* are placed in an exceptionally important position in connection with coming events. The Capital is in my jurisdiction also, but I am a subordinate, and not on the spot and if I were, so also would be my superior in authority, for there is the station of the General-in-Chief. On the principle that a regularly elected President's term of office expires with the 3d of March (of which I have not the slightest doubt,) and which the laws bearing on the subject uniformly recognize, and in consideration of the possibility that the lawfully elected President may not appear until the 5th of March, a great deal of responsibility may necessarily fall upon you. You hold over; you will have power and prestige to support you. The Secretary of War, too, probably holds over; but if no President appears he may not be able to exercise functions in the name of a President, for his proper acts are those of a known superior, a lawful President. You act on your own responsibility and by virtue of a commission only restricted by the law. The Secretary of War is the mouth-piece of a President; you are not. If neither candidate has a constitutional majority of the Electoral College, or the Senate and House on the occasion of the count do not unite in declaring some person legally elected by the people, there is a lawful machinery already provided to meet that contingency and decide the question peacefully. It has not been recently used—no occasion presenting itself—but our forefathers provided it. It has been exercised and has been recognized and submitted to as lawful on every hand. That machinery would probably elect Mr. Tilden President and Mr. Wheeler Vice-President. That would be right enough, for the law provides that in a failure to elect duly by the people, the House shall immediately elect the President and the Senate the Vice-President. Some tribunal must decide whether the people have duly elected a President. I presume, of course, that it is in the joint affirmative action of the Senate and House, or why are they present to witness the count, if not to see that it is fair and just? If a failure to agree arises between the two bodies there can be no lawful affirmative decision that the people have elected a President, and the House must then proceed to act—*not* the Senate; the Senate elects Vice-Presidents, not Presidents. Doubtless, in case of a failure by the House to elect a President by the 4th of March, the President of the Senate (if there be one) would be the legitimate person to exercise Presidential authority for the time being, or until the appearance of a lawful President, or for the time laid down in the Constitution. Such courses would be peaceful, and, I have a firm belief, lawful.

I have no doubt Gov. Hayes would make an excellent President. I have met him and know of him. For a brief period he served under my command; but as the matter stands I can't see any likelihood of his being duly declared elected by the people, unless the Senate and House come to be in accord as to that fact, and the House would of course not *otherwise* elect him.

What the people want is a peaceful determination of this matter, as fair a determination as possible and a lawful one. No other administration could stand the test. The country, if not plunged into revolution, would become poorer day by day, business would languish, and our bonds would come home to find a depreciated market.

I was not in favor of the military action in South Carolina recently, and if General Ruger had telegraphed to me or asked for advice, I would have advised him not, under any circumstances, to allow himself or his troops to determine who were the lawful members of a State Legislature. I could not have given him better advice than to refer him to the special message of the President in the case of Louisiana, some time before. But in South Carolina he had had the question settled by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State, the highest tribunal which had acted on the question, so that his line of duty seemed even to be clearer than the action in the Louisiana case. If the Federal Court had interfered and overruled the decision of the State Court there might have been a doubt certainly, but the Federal Court only interfered to complicate, not to decide or overrule. Any how, it is no business of the army to enter upon such questions, and even if it might be so, in any event, if the civil authority is supreme, as the Constitution declares it to be, the South Carolina case was one in which the army had a plain duty. Had General Ruger asked me for advice, and if I had given it, I should of course have notified you of my action immediately, so that it could have been promptly overruled if it should have been deemed advisable by you or other superior in authority. Gen. Ruger did not ask for my advice, and I inferred from that and other facts that he did not desire it, or that being in direct communication with my military superiors at the seat of government who were nearer to him in time and distance than I was, he deemed it unnecessary. As Gen. Ruger had the ultimate responsibility of action, and had really the greater danger to confront in the final action in the matter, I did not venture to embarrass him by suggestions. He was a department commander, and the lawful head of the military administration within the limits of the department. But besides, I knew that he had been called to Washington for consultation before taking command, and was probably aware of the views of the administration as to civil affairs in his command. I knew that he was in direct communication with my superiors in authority in reference to the delicate subjects presented for his consideration, or had ideas of his own, which he believed to be sufficiently in accord with the views of our common superiors to enable him to act intelligently, according to his judgment, and without suggestions from those not on the spot, and not as fully acquainted with the facts as himself. He desired, too, to be free to act, as he had the eventual greater responsibility. And so the matter was governed as between him and myself.

As I have been writing thus freely to you I may still further unbosom myself by stating that I have not thought it lawful or wise to use Federal troops in such matters as have transpired east of the Mississippi within the last few months, save so far as they may be brought into action under the article of the Constitution which contemplates meeting armed resistance or invasion of a State more powerful than the State authorities can subdue by the ordinary processes, and then only when requested by the Legislature, or, if it could not be convened in season, by the Governor. And when the President of the United States intervenes in that manner it is a state of war, *not peace*.

The army is laboring under disadvantages, and has been used unlawfully at times in the judgment of the people (in mine certainly) and we have lost a great deal of the kindly feeling which the community at large felt for us. "It is time to stop and unload." Officers in command of troops often find it difficult to act wisely and safely when superiors in authority have different views of the law from theirs, and when legislation has sanctioned action seemingly in conflict with the fundamental law, and they generally defer to the known judgment of their superiors. Yet the superior officers of the army are so regarded in such great crises, and are held to such responsibility, especially those at or near the head of it, that it is necessary on such momentous occasions, to dare to determine for themselves what is lawful and what is not lawful under our system, if the military authorities should be invoked, as might possibly be the case in such exceptional times when there existed such divergent views as to the correct result. The army will suffer from its past action, if it has acted wrongfully. Our regular army has little hold upon the affections of the people of to-day, and its superior officers should certainly, as far as lies in their power, legally and with righteous intent, aim to defend the right, which to us is the LAW, and the institution which they represent. It is a well meaning institution, and it would be well if it should have an opportunity to be recognized as a bulwark in support of the rights of the people and of THE LAW.

I am, truly yours,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

To General W. T. Sherman, Commanding Army of the United States.

To which Gen. Sherman replied as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF U. S., }
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1877. }
General W. S. Hancock, New York:

DEAR GENERAL:—I did not receive your most interesting letter of December 28th, from Carondelet, Mo., till yesterday. I am very glad to have your views in extenso upon a subject of such vital importance. Our standard opinions are mostly formed on the practice of our predecessors. But a great change was made after the close of the civil war by the amendments to the Constitution giving to the freed slaves certain civil and political rights, and empowering Congress to make laws necessary to enforce these rights. This power is new and absolute, and Congress has enacted laws with which we are not yet familiar and accustomed. (See pages 348, 349 and 350 Revised Statutes, section 1,989, edition of 1873–'74). As a matter of fact, I dislike to have our army used in these civil conflicts, but the President has a lawful right to use the army and navy, and has exercised the right, as he believed, lawfully and rightfully, and our duty has been, and is, to sustain him with zeal and sincerity. As to the Presidential election, we are in no manner required to take the least action, but to recognize him as President whom the lawfully appointed officers declare to be such person. I hope and pray that Congress will agree on some method before the day and hour arrive. But in case of failure to elect by or before the 4th of March, there will be a vacancy in both the offices of President and Vice President, in which event the President of the Senate becomes President *pro tempore*, and a new election will have to be held under the law of 1792—see title 3, chapter 1, pages 21, 22 and 23, Revised Statutes. It is well we should compare notes and agree before the crisis is on us; but I surely hope we may pass this ordeal safely and peacefully. I will be pleased to hear from you at any time.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN.

The next letter published is from General Hancock to General Sherman, dated January 2. It is as follows:

General W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL:—An anonymous communication to the Secretary of War, dated Louisville, Ky., December 16, 1876, reached my headquarters on the 27th of that month, from the office of the Adjutant General of the army. It represents that in the contemplated uprising of the people to enforce the inauguration of Tilden and Hendricks, the depot at Jeffersonville is to be seized, and it is expected to arm and clothe the Indiana army of Democrats. The endorsement on this communication, made at United States Headquarters, dated December 26, 1876, is as follows:

"Official copy referred to Major-General W. S. Hancock, commanding the Division of the Atlantic. May draw a company from General Ruger, commanding the Department of the South, and post it at Jeffersonville Depot, with orders to protect it against any danger."

The terms of the endorsement imply the exercise of discretion on my part, which leads me to write you before taking action. In my judgment, there is no danger of the kind which the anonymous communication sets forth, or other kinds, at Jeffersonville Depot, to justify the movement of troops to that place. Such movement, it seems to me, would involve unnecessary expense, and would create or increase apprehension for which there is no real foundation. There are no arms or ammunition at Jeffersonville Depot, and if such a force as is referred to can be raised for rebellious purposes, it is not likely that it would begin by seizing a depot of army uniforms; and therefore if there are grounds for action by the Government, I see no danger in the delay which will result from this presentation of the subject to you. If, however, in your better judgment, a company should be sent there, it shall be promptly done as soon as you notify me to that effect. As I have already said, I do not act at once because in your instructions you say I "may" send a company there, which I construe as leaving it somewhat discretionary with me. I returned on the 31st of December, 1876, from St. Louis. I am very truly yours,

(Signed) WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Maj. Gen'l Commanding.

On the 19th of January, Gen. Hancock wrote to Gen. Sherman that he had been so busy that he had not yet written as he intended. In reply to the acknowledgment of his letter from Carondelet, he says: I wished to notice simply your reference to the Revised Statutes and one or two other points in a brief way. I will do so yet, but not to-day, as I am house hunting. The proposition for the joint commission insures a peaceful solution of the presidential question, if it becomes a and in my opinion it gives to Gen. H iomnces he did not have before. I h nsidered that Mr. Tilden's chances w pregnable. Not so, Mr. Hendricks. N it seems to me that Gov. Hayes has so thing more than an equal chance; but nite results cannot be foreshadowed. F tunately, trouble need not be pro against by the use of the army should bill become a law. If the bill passes Gen. Grant vetoes it, Mr Tilden's cha will be stronger than before. Certain he and his friends supported the mea public opinion will strengthen his posi The danger in the compromise questi the joint commission plan is that th feated candidate might appeal to the S preme Court on the grounds of illegal constitutional) decisions.

I am, very truly yours,
(Signed) WINFIELD S. HANCOC

General Sherman writes the closing l of the correspondence, (as published dated Washington, January 29th. He the passage of the bill for cou the electoral vote approved by the P dent ends in my judgment all pos danger of confusion or disorder in nection with the Presidential imbro I feel certain that the Dual Governm in South Carolina and Louisiana wi decided by same means which determ who is to be next President of the Uni States. Therefore, with the consent and proval of the Secretary of War now sent, I want to return troops temporar detached as soon as possible to po occupied before the election with this ex ception: That twelve companies, no thirteen or the equivalent of a regime remain here in Washington for a ti The remainder of the letter relates the disposition of troops to be ordere back from the South.

WILMINGTON.

The Second Day's Speaking

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS

WILMINGTON, Augus

EDITOR NEWS:—This morning at before the hour of ten, the space aro the stand on Third street was crow with an immense concourse of peop both colors and both parties, with no number of the fair sex, all eager to "old Zeb" make one of his famous s speeches.

VANCE'S SPEECH.

At a few minutes past ten Sen Vance mounted the stand, after a brief troduction from Col. D. K. McRae. speech was a long and interesting one. I only wish that every one of your rea could have also shared the treat. spoke mostly on national affairs, and g Garfield particular fits. And in conclu ing, he showed up Buxton, and spo well of our nominee for Congress, J. W Shackelford.

RANSOM AND BUSBEE

spoke to-night on Third street to an i mense crowd, and were received with i mense enthusiasm.

The two youngest speakers, Mel and Busbee, have done well here, an people of the Cape Fear look forw the day when they may have the op nity of doing something for them. ors await them, and no section of th will more liberally aid them than th

E. J. H

Punish the Murderer

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEW

WARRENTON, N. C., Aug. 24, 1

EDITOR NEWS:—Ten days have ela since the first thrill of horror passed o the State, occasioned by the brutal mu of that superb soldier and sterling gen man Bryan Grimes, and yet the vile m creant who perpetrated the devilish de has, thus far, escaped detection, convict and the summary punishment which sho follow. May he not escape altogether he does so much longer? If he shou it would be a most pernicious precede and one which concerns every man in our midst, not only that the ends of retributive justice may be subserved but that a like fate as that which befel Gen. Grime may be avoided by others. A rewar should at once be offered which wo tempt the most expert detectives of th larger cities to take the matter in han and follow it up to its legitimate con sion. That class possesses all of the att butes of the sleuth hound.

We trust that our excellent Gover will push his prerogative as regard magnitude of reward. If that is inad quate to enlist actively the profess thief catchers of New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, an additional sum shoul once be raised by voluntary contribu in order to compass the object in vi I pledge myself to be one of twenty that number can be found, to contrib two hundred and fifty dollars each for arrest, conviction and execution of scoundrel. Such a bad, bold, unprov outrage should not be permited t long unwhipt of justice. The villain h most to hope for from apathy of pu and the lethargy which supervenes d Do not let the matter rest until the b of our murdered friend and hero is s fied as far as it can be by the be current of his cowardly assassin.

W. J. G.

◆

WAIFS:—

It generally takes two to make a qua rel, but very often one mother-in-law is sufficient.

A single cucumber engraved upon a child's tomb is oftentimes more expres than ten lines of obituary poetry.

"Mr. Smith," said a lady at a fa "won't you please buy this bouquet present to the lady you love?" "Twould be right," said Mr. Smith; "I'm a marri man."

A Methodist parson, the Rev. Stan "got away" with Bishop Tuttle, as th say out West, during his recent trip in Missoula Valley. It seems that the R Mr. Stewart, of Missoula, was driving clerical party (consisting of Bishop Tu the Rev. Tillotson and himself) in his one-horse shay, and while en route the Rev. Stanley driving two horses. Bishop, who is always ready for a j sang out: "I say, Stanley, how is it t you Methodist preachers manage to two horses, while we Episcopalians h to put up with one?" "Perhaps you a one-horse preachers," said the ready-wit Stanley, and the procession moved on am hearty shouts of laughter, in which Bishop joined.

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY..............................AUGUST 27, 1880

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26.—The indications for the South Atlantic States are as follows: Stationary or higher barometer, stationary temperature, northeast to southeast winds, partly cloudy weather.

Index to New Advertisements.

John McLaurin—North Carolina Presbyterian.
John C. Winder—Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.
E. J. Hardin—Groceries.

CITY AND COUNTY NOTES:—

Judge Dillard was called home yesterday by a telegram.

The Brooklyn Life Insurance Company settled up yesterday, paying in $226.16.

Attorney-General Kenan will speak at Mebaneville on Saturday, September 11th.

Judge Risten Tyler Bennett will hold his first court in Catawba county, beginning next Monday, the 30th inst.

The girls will soon be returning from the mountains and the boys are preparing to take their good clothes out of soak.

All that the Mayor did yesterday was to send a tramp to the workhouse and fine an African $2.50 for disorderly conduct.

The people of this, the fourth, internal revenue collection district paid in $1,473.94 to the Republican campaign fund yesterday.

Tickets at excursion rates will be sold by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad to persons wishing to go to Henderson and hear Governor Jarvis speak to-morrow.

Messrs. Brown & Bro., of Winston, also thought it necessary to have some one tell the people what good things they sold, and paid $100 for the privilege of buying thousand mile tickets over our roads.

For the sake of the unknown friend who wrote us a postal complaining that the telegrams always read "State bonds dull," we are glad that the monotony is broken and that they are for this morning, at least, nominal.

When the commercial tourist representing the house of O. F. Weisiger & Co., of Richmond, murmurs his soft words to North Carolina merchants, he will only be doing what he paid the stalwart chief clerk of the Treasury $100 for license to do yesterday.

Last year the receipts of cotton at Raleigh between July 4th and September 1st, were 88 bales; this year they have amounted to something over 3,000 bales; 100 bales of old cotton were received and sold here yesterday, besides 32 from Goldsboro, which were sold by sample and will be sent here.

Messrs. W. H. Bagley, C. M. Busbee and W. H. Woodell, a committee appointed by the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, have issued a circular to Subordinate Lodges, calling for contributions for a monument to Maj. Seaton Gales. Contributions should be forwarded to Mr. Woodell, treasurer of the committee at this place.

One of the handsomest and cleverest of Raleigh's clever and handsome cotton men left on a *business* trip by the northern bound train yesterday morning, and what causes beads of agony to stand on our brow is trying to think whether the notice of his departure should be headed "Darling, Kiss me in your Dreams," or "Leaf by leaf the roses fall."

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Agricultural Society held their regular meeting at the Yarborough House last night, A. Creech, Esq., Chairman, and C. B. Denson, Secretary.

Various communications were properly referred, and topics of importance discussed. The Committee having much at heart the better accommodation of the people on the journey to and from the Fair, every effort will be made to secure a comfortable ride for all who will attend the great Fair that will be the twentieth in the history of the Society.

On motion of R. H. Battle, Jr., Jos. E. Pogue was added to the Committee on Transportation.

On motion of C. B. Denson, it was ordered that a gold medal be offered by the Society for the best score by any rifle club in the State, to be shot during the Fair.

On motion of Dr. McKee, Mr. A. P. C. Bryan was requested to serve as supervisor of the shooting.

It was announced that the gentlemen who will participate in the procession of trades are requested to meet at the office of the Secretary of the Society on Tuesday night next, the 31st inst.

The committee will hereafter meet weekly.

TOKAY VINEYARD.—We regret that our Warren friends are to lose so good a citizen as Col. Green, but the Tokay Vineyard has assumed such proportions under his management that it has come imperatively to demand his personal supervision. And really, this vineyard promises remarkably well, not only for profit to the Colonel, but as the initiatory step on a course which will bring great wealth to the State. Already the place is beautiful, with its hillsides covered with vines, of ages ranging from the old Scuppernong, around whose roots Indian babies may have played, down to the little Lady Washington, which we were marched in solemn procession four hundred yards (it seemed as many miles to us,) to see and which when we saw it, was exactly an inch high, with two leaves on it. Champagne made of Tokay grapes and so much better than the average imported article that it was really good, alone consoled us for the walk. But in real earnest, this enterprise shows every promise of success. It is being constantly added to, new buildings erected and new vines set out, and in a few years one hundred and fifty acres of the sand hills will be covered with the choicest varieties of American grapes. These will produce 300,000 gallons of wine a year. We think these were Col. Green's figures, but as we were testing a sample just then, we may have been mistaken. Anyhow, we hope the Colonel may have that many gallons, and sell them all, except say about a hundred, at his own price, for this world holds no better man than Wharton J. Green.

THE STATE CANVASS.

Judge BUXTON's friends not being authorized to make further appointments for joint discussion, the Democratic Committee announce the following appointments for Governor JARVIS. Judge BUXTON has been invited and is expected to attend and participate in the discussions:

At Henderson, Saturday, August 28th.
Ashboro, Randolph county, August 31.

COL. KENAN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Attorney-General KENAN will address the people at

Upchurch's, Franklin county, Saturday, August 28th.

Archer Lodge, Johnston county, Monday, August 30th.

Fairport, Granville county, Tuesday, August 31st.

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

General W. R. COX and M. A. BLEDSOE, Esq., candidates for Congress in this District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Durham, Tuesday, September 7th.
Flat River, Wednesday, September 8th.
Cedar Grove, Thursday, September 9th.
Cates, Friday, September 10th.
Chapel Hill, Saturday, September 11th.

SUPREME COURT.—Court opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. All the Justices were present.

The following orders were made by the Justices:

McWilliam Young vs. J. O. Griffith et als., from Madison; cause continued for want of a full record.

H. Weil & Brothers vs. Ida J. Everett, from Wayne; stands continued.

State vs. G. W. Swepson et al., from Wake; motion for leave to file a new record, with notice of motion to be given.

The Court amended the rules so that hereafter appeals from the several districts will be heard as follows:

1. The first District will be called on Wednesday of the first week and, if necessary, the call will be continued until and including Tuesday of the next week.

2. The Second District will be called on Monday of the second week if causes from the First have been disposed of, and the call continued through that and the following week.

3. The Third District will be called on Monday of the fourth week, and allowed one week.

4. The Fourth District will be called the fifth week, commencing on Monday, and allowed one week.

5. The Fifth District will in like manner be allowed the sixth week.

6. The Sixth District the seventh week.

7. The Seventh District the eighth week.

8. The Eighth District, the ninth week.

9. The Ninth District, the tenth week.

10. On Monday of the eleventh week, the court will enter upon the call of causes at the foot of the docket and proceed therewith until they are disposed of.

Court adjourned until this (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock.

TIME BEATERS.—The horses have been doing wonders during the past week and the watches have got so tired trying to keep up with them that their owners have thought they were stopped. The game commenced last Saturday when the 2-year old Barrett with 110 pounds on his back knocked a second off the three-quarter record and another two-year-old Spinaway with twelve pounds more up finished at his saddle girth. And this performance is rendered still more remarkable by the fact that the best previous time was made by a three-year-old with 92 pounds up, so that these fliers have actually given the old scythe bearer 26 pounds and a beating. Then Luke Blackburn not contented with shouldering a ton and running away from One-Dime and Glenmore at Saratoga, came down to the Branch and brought the record for a mile and a half three-quarters of a second below the notch Tom Bowling scored six years ago; and he carried 14 pounds more than the big Kentuckian when he did it. And then Monitor came along, at a mile and three-quarters, and carrying 11 pounds more weight than Glenmore did, beat his time, the best on record, a second and a quarter.

Meanwhile the trotters were not idle. Maud S. and St. Julian each trotted a mile in 2:11¾. This beats the best at that gait just an even second, and from appearances the mare can do even better, against time, but we are liable to bet that the snows will come and go before either of them can beat or equal this time in a race against horses.

PERSON COUNTY TAXES.—Mr. W. E. Webb, Register of Person county, yesterday sent in the abstract of his county's taxes, as follows:

General Taxes,	- - - -	$1,782 55
Special "	- - - -	1,769 06
School "	- - - -	2,968 66
County "	- - - -	7,035 39
Total	- - - -	$13,555 66

What North Carolinians are Doing.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* notes "a novel marriage at the Fuller House, Smithfield, on the evening of the 20th, D. W. Adams, Esq., to Miss Florence Surles, of Cumberland county; also W. Bright Surles, of Harnett county, to Miss Bettie H. Harris, of Raleigh, Rev. P. L. Herman officiating. The waiters were as follows: W. Moore Ives and Miss Julia Snead; Dr. T. L. Beckwith and Miss Flora Fuller; J. T. Langston and Miss Lou Abell; J. Percy Beckwith and Miss Nellie Waddell. It was quite a romantic marriage. The parties were visiting Smithfield for a few days, and it seems that the marriages were made up about three hours before the ceremony was performed."

The Durham *Plant* notes the death of John B. Leathers, Esq., near South Lowell, Orange county, on the 21st inst. He represented Orange in the House of Commons in 1844 and 1846, and few men have enjoyed a greater degree of popularity in his day and generation than John B. Leathers.

Col. Keogh is winding up the matters of the Bank of Mecklenburg. The Charlotte *Observer* says that a number of the smaller creditors were in the city yesterday expecting to be paid off. One old lady came a long distance with a $27 claim, on which she will probably get, in addition to what has already been paid, about thirty cents.

Insincerity in the Pulpit.

[From the New York Times.]

Every one is familiar with the story of the astute monkey who, having lost his tail in circumstances which were far from creditable to him, insisted that no monkey of any self-respect would be guilty of wearing a tail. He told his fellow-monkeys that they knew perfectly well that tails were useless and ugly, and that in delaying to boldly throw their tails away they were exhibiting cowardice and insincerity.

The conduct of those ministers who have ceased to believe in Christianity curiously resembles that of the tailless monkey. They are constantly asserting that all other ministers know that this or that article of belief is untenable, and that they are cowardly and insincere in refusing to publicly repudiate it. The rationalist, having thrown away his creed, insists that every one should follow his example and preach the gospel of unbelief. This uneasy desire that nobody should believe anything is mistaken by many persons for an ardent love of truth. It bears, however, a very suspicious resemblance to the anxiety of the monkey that his loss should be shared by his contemporaries.

In the last number of the *North American Review*, that clever writer of magazine stories, the Rev. E. E. Hale, attacks what he calls the "Insincerity of the Pulpit." Mr. Hale is a Unitarian preacher, whose "liberalism" seems to be indistinguishable from rationalism. He is not content to reject the fundamental principles of the Christian religion, but he is determined that all other ministers shall reject them also. He will have it that "the majority of American preachers know, and are fully convinced, that there are inconsistencies between different parts of the Bible," and that as regards the authority and degree of inspiration of the Bible they "no longer hold the notion which the Protestant Church held two centuries ago." Nevertheless, they still continue to preach as if they believed the Bible to be an infallible guide, and are justly open to the charge of cowardice and insincerity. Mr. Hale naturally dislikes this sort of thing. He wants ministers to be manly and sincere, and in his estimation they cannot be either so long as they refuse to preach rationalism.

If it were true that the ministers of what Mr. Hale rather vaguely calls the Protestant Church are really preaching doctrines which they no longer believe, cowardice and insincerity would be epithets much milder than they deserve. The minister who tells his people that the Bible is an infallible rule of faith and conduct while he secretly believes that it is nothing of the sort is a miserable hypocrite. Mr. Hale does not use so unpleasant a word, but if he means anything, he means that "the majority of American preachers" are hypocrites. What evidence has he of this? Are the leading ministers of the Episcopal Church, or of the Presbyterian or Methodist denominations, in the habit of going secretly to Mr. Hale and confessing that they preach what they do not believe? Are they in the habit of going into the swamps and whispering their disbelief unto reeds that carry the fatal secret to Mr. Hale's ears? We all know that they do nothing of the kind. How, then, does Mr. Hale know that they are hypocrites who, to use his illustration, do not believe "that Jonah lived three days and three nights in the stomach of a fish," although they pretend that they do? Obviously, Mr. Hale's wholesale charge of cowardice and insincerity is founded upon nothing but suspicion. He does not believe certain things, and therefore he assumes that no equally intelligent man can believe them. That Dr. Dix and Dr. Crosby and Dr. Taylor must reject the infallibility of Scripture because Mr. Hale rejects it is a *non sequitur* of which a man who prides himself on the infallibility of his own reason ought to be ashamed.

It is the fashion among loose thinkers like Mr. Hale to sneer at the possibility of such a science as theology and to speak with contempt of "creeds." Whether Mr. Hale knows it or not, there are thousands of ministers who firmly believe that there is such a thing as truth in matters of religious dogma, and that they know what that truth is. Absurd as it may seem to Mr. Hale, these men are satisfied that the Bible is infallible, and they are as firmly convinced of it as they are of the truth of the binomial theorem. So far from there being a general spread of unbelief among clergymen, the most notable ecclesiastical movement of the century has been the so-called Catholic revival in the Anglican Church and its branches—a movement which implies that those who share in it believe much more than their fathers believed. When a clergyman of the Anglican communion has added to his creed a belief in the Real Presence, and in the efficacy of prayers for the dead, instead of believing less than the average Anglican clergyman of the last generation believed, he believes a good deal more. Whether he is right or wrong is a question by itself, but he certainly is not open to the charge of skepticism. Although this movement is confined to one particular communion, it ought not to escape the notice of Mr. Hale. He cannot fix his attention solely on Mr. Beecher, and assume that because Mr. Beecher rejects the fundamental principles of the Christian religion, the "majority of American ministers" share his disbelief. Against Mr. Beecher may be offset the late Dr. DeKoven, who, in the estimation of the average orthodox Protestant minister, believed too much. De Koven's influence on the younger clergy was at least as great as that of Beecher, and if the teachings of the Plymouth pulpit justify Mr. Hale in asserting that the majority of American ministers are skeptics, the teachers of Racine Seminary would justify him in claiming that the majority of American ministers are at heart ritualists. The one conclusion would be as justifiable as the other, though both would be very far from the truth.

The "majority of American ministers" may be weak and ignorant, but, with the exception of Mr. Bob Ingersoll, Mr. Hale is the only man of any notoriety who assumes that they are hypocrites. Mr. Hale makes a grave mistake when he assumes that his mental operations are identical with those of all other educated men, and that because he cannot believe any given dogma nobody who is not ignorant and weak can believe it. He makes what is much worse than a mistake in charging a body of men, who in intelligence and honesty are excelled by no other class of men in the country, with cowardice and hypocrisy, and when he makes this charge without condescending to present a particle of evidence in support of it, he proves himself to be as impertinent as he is reckless.

New York Court Scenes.

[From the New York Herald, 25th.]

SHE WOULD GO TO JAIL.

Ellen Cosgrove was yesterday brought before Recorder Warren at Paterson, N. J., charged with cruelly beating her husband, Patrick. She did not deny the charge, and as the officer was taking her to jail she said to Patrick: "You have just got out of jail for beating me and I am going there for turning the tables, but remember that there are six children in the house and one of them not a year old. You and the Recorder will have to take care of them."

"That's so," said Patrick. "Your Honor, I withdraw the complaint."

"No, you don't," triumphantly retorted Ellen. "You can't withdraw the complaint without my consent, and as you have the worst of the bargain I'll not consent. I insist on going to jail, and you'll have to look out for the children."

She was duly committed and Patrick sorrowfully left the court room.

A TIPSY DISCIPLE.

"The Rev. Father Burke, your Honor."

Justice Flammer looked over the railing at a tall, broad-shouldered Irishman, whose tawny beard seemed to commence somewhere in the recesses of his shirt and fell in graceful folds over his collar. The prisoner's face was an honest one, but he was suffering from a "head."

"Mr. Burke, you are charged with being drunk and disorderly last night. What have you to say?"

The prisoner admitted his guilt and remarked that it couldn't be helped. He came to America three weeks ago to expound the true religion. He fairly yearned to enlighten the benighted heathens of America and teach them the true faith. A week or two ago he joined the Independent Catholic Church and became one of its priests. He lived at No. 149 East Thirty-eighth street with Father O'Connor and his wife until last night, when he came home in that rosy state of mind which beer drinking generally induces.

Officer Hartigan, of the Twenty-first precinct, testified that the exponent of independent Catholicism was intoxicated and creating a disturbance at Father O'Connor's house. Two women were endeavoring to eject him from the front door, and the tipsy disciple was making a laudable effort to pull down the wooden stoop. When accosted by the officer he was belligerent and abusive.

"How is it that you were intoxicated?" asked Justice Flammer.

"I guess the beer in this country is bad."

"I will have to fine you five dollars and will keep you five days in default."

The reverend prisoner was taken to a cell, where he informed a *Herald* reporter that he did not have a cent.

"I suppose," he remarked in a lugubrious voice, "that I will have to serve my five days. Bishop McNamara is out of town, and I doubt whether Father O'Connor will help me."

"Well, what do you intend to do when you get out? Three weeks enlightening mankind, winding up in a prison, will not be accepted as an evidence of your spiritual attainments."

"I don't exactly know what I am going to do. I am in a bad fix. A glass or two of beer with a friend has marred all my prospects, but I will do the best I can. I am glad I did not get ten days, for I don't want to leave here, and this is bad enough, God knows."

They Had to Stop.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

On the train coming east over the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Road the other night were two well known politicians of this State, one a resident of Detroit and the other of Grand Rapids. The seat behind them was occupied by an old lady with an eye like a hawk and a nose as sharp as a pointed stick, and she had her grandson in charge, a boy about 2 years old. The boy had fretted and worried for miles, and was feeling sleepy when the politicians dropped into the seat and began mildly discussing the situation. The old lady kept an eye on them and patted the boy, and his eyes had just closed in sleep when they began to warm.

"Hancock!" exclaimed one, "why, he'll be so badly beaten out of sight that you'll never hear his name called again."

"Nonsense!" retorted the other, "he'll not only be squarely elected, but you can't lie him out of his office as you did Tilden."

At this moment the old lady gave each a dig with her fist and hoarsely whispered:

"I want you both to shut up!"

"Hey? What's the matter?" they queried in astonishment.

"Matter enough. This young 'un squalled, and kicked, and bit, and howled for more than fifty miles before I could get him quieted down, and now I won't have no jawing around here to wake him up!"

"But, madam, I must convince this Democrat that he is bound for the lunatic asylum."

"And I must show this Republican that his arguments are but wind and conceit."

"And I say I won't have it!" she exclaimed, as she shook her fist between their noses. "I don't care nothing about Democrats or Republicans, or Unions, or Presidents, or republics, or anybody else. I've got this young 'un asleep after two hours' hard work, and the villain who wakes him up has got to look out for me and a tough old umbrella all the rest of the way to Detroit, and my son-in-law will lick him the minit the train gets in! Now jaw away if you dare!"

The best they could do under the circumstances was to go forward into the smoking car, leaving the old lady rocking to and fro and singing:

> "Little Bopeep has lost his sheep,
> And don't know where to find him."

Mme. X. has just buried her husband; she seems inconsolable and passes from one hysterical fit to another. "Come, come, my dear," says a sympathizing friend; "cheer up—don't give way to your grief—make an effort." "I shall not sink under my grief," replies the tearful widow; "don't be afraid—but you know what my poor nerves are—the least little thing upsets them!"

This Morning's Telegrams.

Legislative Nominations.

[Special telegram to THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 26, 1880.

The Democratic Conventions of the 16th Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Harnett and Cumberland, and of Cumberland county, met here to-day. Capt. D. McDougald was nominated for the Senate by the District Convention, and Messrs. Geo. M. Rose and J. T. Townsend for the House of Representatives by the County Convention.

Spain's Young Marooners.

PARIS, August 26.—The *La France* to-day says: "Our Madrid correspondent from prudential motives sends the following by mail under date of August 20th: "The government has taken a decision which is much censured in political circles and which will be energetically condemned in the Cortes by all West Indian members and adherents of Marshal Carapas Canovas and his colleagues. Finding that Gen. Blanco was sending over more of the rebel Cuban chiefs and of the rank and file who have lately surrendered than can be conveniently received in penal settlements of North America government have decided to embark several hundred men, including some prominent chiefs, for the Mariano Islands, near the Phillipines. These islands are half deserted, desolate, and are inhabited by savages and overrun by rats. Their climate is tropical and unhealthy. The Cuban members contend that the insurgents surrendered on the express understanding that they would be set free when they once reached Spain. The army in Cuba is to be reduced by the homeward return of 14,000 men, whose time has expired. Eight thousand recruits, however, are to be sent out in October. It is possible that General Jovellar or General Ceballos may replace General Blanco if he returns to Spain."

Respited for Cause.

WILMINGTON, DEL., August 26.—William Neal, (colored,) who was to be hanged to-morrow for outrage on Mrs. Margaret Gasser in April, has been granted a respite by Governor Hall until February 28th. Neal's counsel claimed that the trial was unconstitutional owing to the fact that colored men were not permitted to act as jurors, and a respite is granted to allow the Supreme Court to decide whether Neal is entitled to a new trial by a mixed jury or not.

Washington Ablaze.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26.—An unusually large and enthusiastic Hancock and English ratification meeting was held here to-night. A torch-light procession which paraded the principal streets was a mile and a half or more in length and was brilliant with fire works and Calcium lights. Speeches were made by Senator Morgan, of Alabama; Montgomery Blair and J. W. Daniel, of Virginia.

Murder.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—The body of an unknown woman, horribly beaten and bruised, was found yesterday in a secluded ravine, two miles north of Sidney, Ohio. It could not be identified. The place of the murder showed signs of a fierce struggle, the woman's clothing being torn and scattered about.

Fatal Accident on the Raging Canawl.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Two sisters, while waltzing on the deck of a canal boat opposite Cornwall last night, stumbled on a coil of rope and fell overboard. Both were drowned. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

Twenty-Sixth Death.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—Charles Frost, one of the victims of the May's Landing, N. J., collision, died at the Pennsylvania hospital last night. This is the 26th death resulting from that accident.

Items in this Morning's Telegrams.

Mr. Poindexter has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the 1st Arkansas District.

The Sultan is still undecided what to do about the threats of the Powers.

The last ukase is regarded in St. Petersburg a retrograde step.

R. Milton Speer has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the 18th Pennsylvania District.

The Turks are handing round sedition circulars calling for a return to pure Islamism.

Governor Pilkin has been renominated by the Republicans of Colorado.

The Irish police are being furnished with iron huts for shelter in case of resistance by the people to eviction.

The report that the Western corn crop was injured by the drought is not well founded.

The Powers decline to reopen negotiations on the subject of the Greek frontier.

New York Republicans of the 29th district re-nominated David P. Richardson, of Alleghany, for Congress.

J. C. Clements has been nominated for Congress by acclamation by the Democrats of the 7th Georgia district.

Wisconsin Republicans of the 4th district nominated Casper M. Sawyer, of Milwaukee, for Congress.

The steamship E. B. Ward, from New Orleans August 5th, for Bay Islands and Spanish Honduras, is six days over due and fears are entertained for her safety,

The Scientists are still in session.

Count Von Arnim wants a new trial and Sarah Bernhart is spreeing in Denmark.

The New York stock market was unsettled, with transactions amounting to 308,500 shares.

The bark Kunosvig sailed on the 23d from Bremen for Wilmington.

The Beta Theta Pi fraternity has adjourned.

The Democrats of the Sixth District of Michigan have nominated E. B. Winans for Congress.

Grierson telegraphs to headquarters that he has got Victoria where the hair is short.

The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias at St. Louis yesterday, was discussing the propriety of establishing a branch rank for women.

The Cherokees in North Carolina.

[Col. Cameron to Durham Recorder.]

ASHEVILLE, August 18.—* * *

Court week has drawn to Asheville a large delegation of the Cherokee Indians, who are prosecuting some litigation connected with lands granted to Junaluski about the year 1845. They are under the charge of their head man Smith, a half-breed, to whom I was introduced and with whom I had a long conversation. He is educated and intelligent, speaks English with fluency and propriety, and gave me much interesting information. He has little of the Indian about him; is dark skinned, but not copper colored, is fat and broad faced, has a stub nose and wears green spectacles, and is as far from the typical Lo as it is possible to conceive. And the specimens of the tribe with him had few of the suggestions of the "gentle savage." They were all dressed in the costume of the white man, neither picturesque nor good at that—white (or rather it had been white) cotton sheeting or blue nankin, and straw or wool hats. Some were as light as mulattoes, a few were dark; all had long hair, most of them thick and heavy goatees, and one or two very luxuriant moustaches. Some speak English; all speak Indian. Smith told me they were mostly Christianized, were mostly Baptists or Methodists, and had their own preachers, who preached to them in their native tongue; and their native teachers who taught them in a printed tongue devised for their use. They were all farmers, holding the land in common, but each farmer enjoying the use of his own crop. They had oxen, cows, hogs and sheep, but few horses, which they lost during the war, and had never been able to replace. Smith said their instincts for hunting and fishing still existed, but game had disappeared and there was nothing to hunt. They still fished however. I saw only one woman among them. Her complexion was very light but her features were decidedly aboriginal.

WAIFS:—

Such of the Southern deputy marshals as have not yet forwarded their Ku-Klux outrage are in danger of losing their official heads.

Our friend Jones frequently tells of ideas flitting through his mind. Ideas find nothing in Jones's mind to obstruct their flits.

The motto "Never rob Peter to pay Paul" is a good one. When you have robbed Peter, let Paul hustle around for his money.

Two female friends met after a long separation and exchanged confidences. "Yes, my dear; I have been a widow for six months." "And I for nearly five years." "The same lucky woman you always were!"

Johnny's father is a professional juryman, and talks about his business at the family table. Johnny goes to Sunday school. Last Sunday the teacher asked him what Cain did when God accused him of being his brother's murderer. "He didn't do nuffin but fix it with the jury," was the startling reply which struck the teacher's ears.

Sixteen and Sixty.

O Grandma sits in her oaken chair,
And in flies Bessie with tangled hair.
"I'm going to be married, O Grandmamma!
I'm going to be married! Ha, ha! ha, ha!"

O Grandma smooths out her apron-string;
"Do you know, my dear, 'tis a solemn thing?"
"'Tis solemner not to, Grandmamma,
I'm going to be married! Ha, ha! ha, ha!"

Then Grandma looks through her sixty years,
And sums up a woman's hopes and fears;
Six of 'em living and two of 'em dead;
Grandpa helpless and tied to his bed.

Nowhere to live when the house burned down;
Years of fighting with old Mother Brown;
Stockings to darn and bread to bake,
Dishes to wash and dresses to make.

But then the music of pattering feet,
Grandpa's kisses so fond and sweet,
Song and prattle the livelong day,
Joy and kisses and love alway.

O Grandma smooths out her apron-string,
And gazes down at her wedding-ring,
And still she smiles as she drops a tear:
"'Tis solemner not to! Yes, my dear!"

City Business Items.

Something Entirely New.—The 1 oz. Hat. They are made of the finest stock and warranted to wear. Crushing does not destroy the texture, while its extreme lightness will tend to make it the popular hat for travelling, sporting, opera, or ordinary street wear. Price only $1.25 and $1.50.

R. B. ANDREWS & Co.,
Clothiers and Hatters.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker opened this morning a large line of All Wool Flannel of the best makes, to which they call the attention of ladies who wish to make up fall and winter wear. These goods are lower than they will be later in the season.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker have the largest stock of Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings and Pillow Cottons, all widths, and are offering them lower than any house in the State.

We have just received an invoice of Austin's Forest Flower Cologne. The most fashionable perfume of the day. With each bottle is given a perfumed Japanese handkerchief—a perfect novelty.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Yeargan, Petty & Co., from now till 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, will sell specialties and goods belonging to Spring and Summer stock, AT PRIME COST!

aug22-1w. YEARGAN, PETTY & Co.

The daily increasing use of Olive Oil as an article of food, is attracting public attention more and more to the necessity of caution in buying, so as to get a pure and genuine article. The advertisement of Mr. E. J. Hardin in to-day's paper, advertising the famous "Francesconi" brand of Oil, imported direct in hermetically sealed cans, and bottled here by himself, is worth the attention of all who like salads and salad oil.

It can't be found—A better Cracker than the Lunch Milk Biscuit, 15c. per lb. and always fresh.

E. J. HARDIN.

Wanted—A First-class fast Harness-maker—one that can cut and fit in all the branches. None but first class need apply. References required.

E. F. WYATT & SON,
East Martin Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

To the Members of the Convention:—While in Raleigh it will be to your interest to stop in the Hardware, Stove and House-furnishing Store of J. C. Brewster, where you will find all the novelties of the season. The celebrated XX Cot, the most comfortable bed for hot weather. Price only $2.50. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Fly Fans, Fly Traps, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, &c. Sole agent for the improved Parker Shot Gun and the celebrated Remington Rifle. A fine line sportsman's goods always on hand. Tin roofing and job work all kinds a specialty.

J. C. BREWSTER,
Holleman Building,
Raleigh, N. C.

Family Groceries, a large and varied stock. New goods arriving daily. Strictly first-class. Fine wines, liquors and cigars. Bailey's North Carolina Corn and Rye Whiskies; the celebrated Pop-corn Whisky, eight years old. Peyton Graveley's Chewing Tobacco.

ANDREWS & FERRALL.

Jones & Powell, 47 Fayetteville street, have just received a supply of oats, and have more on the road, which they offer low. They also offer a pair of horses, wagon and harness, in exchange for lumber or greenbacks.

Special Notices.

Opinion of Eminent Dr. W. C. Cavenagh, Memphis, Tenn.: For weak digestion, general debility and want of appetite, I cheerfully recommend Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator. Sold by Williams & Haywood.

NEURALGINE—This is an Internal Remedy that never fails to cure Neuralgia and Headache. It contains no Quinine, Opium, Morphine, Chloral or Narcotic of any kind. Quick and perfectly safe in its action, it commends itself to the afflicted. Sold by Pescud, Lee & Co. and Wm. Simpson. eod.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.,
Office of General Superintendent,
RALEIGH, N. C., August 26, 1880.

The Raleigh & Gaston Railroad will sell return tickets from stations between Raleigh and Henderson to Henderson for one fare on Saturday to allow persons an opportunity to hear his Excellency the Governor speak.

JNO. C. WINDER,
General Superintendent.
THOMAS BADGER,
General Passenger Agent. 1t.

SOUTHAMPTON BACON!!

EDW'D J. HARDIN, Grocer.

A very choice lot of Southampton (Va.) Hams and sides; Harvey's Breakfast Strips, thin and well trimmed; best brands Canvassed Hams.

Southampton Brandy,

Old Apple Brandy for Brandying Peaches; Ringwood Brandy (Garrett's); Fine Brandies, Whiskies, Wines, Ales, &c., &c.

The Lunch Milk Biscuit,

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The best 5 cent Cigar in the world.

THE HUB PUNCH,

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THE DAILY NEWS.
RALEIGH, N. C.
FRIDAY..........................AUGUST 27 1880.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

By Telegraph.

MARKET REPORT--NOON.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Money firm at 2a3. Exchange—long 4 80¾; short 4.82½. State bonds dull and nominal; Governments firm and unchanged.

Cotton firm; sales 592 bales; uplands 12; Orleans 12¼. Futures steady; August delivery 11.99; September 11.35; October 10.76; November 10.60; December 10.60; January 10.69.

Flour dull and heavy. Wheat dull. Corn quiet. Pork heavy at $16.00. Lard weak at $8.15. Spirits turpentine 34. Rosin $1.45. Freights firm and quiet.

BALTIMORE, August 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Southern steady; Western steady and firm; Southern red $1.03a1.07; amber $1.07a1.11; No. 1 Maryland $1.03; No. 2 Western winter red—spot and August delivery $1.03½; September $1 06¾; October $1.08¾a1 08½; November $1.09¾a1 09½. Corn—Southern white steady; do. yellow lower; Western dull and neglected; Southern white 54; do. yellow 54.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26—Noon.—Cotton easier; uplands 7 3-16; Orleans 7¼; receipts 5,450 bales—American 3,050; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; uplands, low middling clause, August delivery 7 5 32a7¼; August and September 7 3-32a7 1-16; September and October 6 21-32a6¾; October and November 6 11-32; November and December 6 9-32a6¼; December and January 6 9-16; January and February 6 9-32; March and April 6 11-32; April and May 6¾; futures weak. Pork 66s.

MARKET REPORT--NIGHT.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Money 2a3. Exchange 4 80¾. Government bonds quiet and firm; five per cents. 1.02¾; four-and-a-half per cents. 1.11½; four per cents. 1.09¾. State bonds nominal.

Cotton—Uplands 12; Orleans 12¼; consolidated net receipts 2,509; exports to Great Britain 918 bales; France 580; net receipts none; gross receipts none. Futures closed steady; sales 62,000 bales; August delivery 12.14; September 11.37a11.38; October 10.79a10.80; November 10 62; December 10.62a10.63; January 10.72a10 73; February 10.86a10.87; March 11.00a11.01.

Southern flour dull and heavy, common to fair extra $4.85a5.50; good to choice do. $5.60 a6 75. Wheat—spring steady; winter opened a shade higher and closed weak, advance lost; ungraded red 96a$1.08. Corn opened a shade lower and closed firm, the decline recovered, trade active; ungraded 50½a51½. Oats 1a2c. lower, closing weak; No. 3 36a36½. Hops unchanged and quiet. Coffee firm and unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged; refined firm and quiet; standard "A" 10¼. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice dull and weak. Rosin quiet and firm. Spirits turpentine dull and lower at 32. Wool unchanged and quiet. Pork a shade stronger and more active at $15 90a$16; middles dull and weak; long clear 8¾; short 9¼; long and short 9. Lard higher, with moderate business at $8 15a8.20. Freights stronger.

CHICAGO, August 26.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat active, firm and higher; No 2 red winter 92; No. 2 Chicago spring 87¾ cash, 88¾ to 88½ in September, 89¾a89½ in October; No 3 do 78 to 81. Corn irregular and firm; 38½ cash, 39¼a39¾ in September, and 40¼ in October. Oats in good demand and a shade higher; 27 cash, 26¼ in September, and 27 in October. Pork active, firm and higher at 17. Lard fairly active and a shade higher at $7.82½a7.85. Bulk meats moderately active and higher; shoulders $5.60; rib $8 35; clear $8.70. Whisky steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet, No. 2 amber 91a92; No. 2 red winter 95a96. Corn weaker; No. 2 mixed 44. Oats active and firm; No. 2 mixed 31a32½. Pork steady at $16. Lard dull $7.80a 8.00. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders $5.75; ribs $8.75. Bacon easier; shoulders $6.50; ribs $9.62½; sides $9.87½. Whisky active, firm and higher at $1.10. Sugar active and firm. Hogs quiet.

BALTIMORE, August 26.—Oats stronger; Southern 36a41; mixed 38a40. Provisions easier without quotable change. Coffee quiet; Rio (cargoes), ordinary to choice 13¼a16¼. Sugar easier; "A" soft 10¼. Whisky steady at $1.12. Freights unchanged.

AUG. 26.—Cotton—Middling, low middling, good ordinary.—Galveston, firm, 11¾, 11¼, 10¾, net receipts 870 bales; Norfolk, quiet, 11¼, net receipts 160 bales; Baltimore, quiet, 11¾, 11, 10; Boston, easy, 12, 11¾, 10¾, net receipts — bales; Wilmington, steady. 11, 10¾, not quoted, net receipts 24 bales; Philadelphia, firm, 12¼, 11¾, 10¾. net receipts none; Savannah, active and firmer, 11 5-16, 10⅞. 9¾, net receipts 679 bales; New Orleans, firm, 11¾, 11¼, 10¾, net receipts 192 bales; Mobile, steady, 11¼, 10¾, 9¾, net receipts 125 bales; Memphis, steady, 11¼, net receipts 72 bales; Augusta, steady, 11¼, 10¾, not quoted, net receipts 134 bales; Charleston, firm, 11¾, 11¼, 10¼, net receipts 166 bales.

Raleigh Markets.

Official Report of the Cotton Market.

REPORTED BY
THE COTTON EXCHANGE.
RALEIGH, August 26, 1880

Good Middling	
Middling	11
Strict Low Middling	10¾
Low Middling	10
Strict Good Ordinary	
Good Ordinary	
Middling Stains	9½
Low Middling Stains	
Good Ordinary Stains	

Tone of market steady.

City Market—Wholesale Prices.

REPORTED BY
PARTIN & CROWDER.
Official Reporters for Grocers' Exchange.
RALEIGH, August 26, 1880.

Apples, dried	$ none	
Bacon, N. C., hog round	10 a	
" " hams	12½a	
Bulk Meats, clear rib sides,	9 a	
" " shoulders,	7 a	
Butter, North Carolina,	20 a	25
Beeswax	18 a	20
Corn	67½a	
Corn Meal	67½a	
Coffee, prime Rio	17½a	
" good "	15½a	
Chickens, Spring	17½a	20
Eggs, per dozen	12½a	
Flour, North Carolina	5 50 a	6 00
Hay, timothy	1 25 a	
Molassses, Cuba	43 a	35
Oats, shelled	55 a	
Peaches, peeled	a	
" unpeeled	a	
Peas, white, per bushel	a	
" stock,	a	
Pork, North Carolina	a	
Potatoes sweet	1 00 a	
" Irish	1 40 a	
Rags, mixed	1½a	
" cotton	2	
Sugar, white	11½a	
" yellow	9½a	
Syrup, S.H.	50 a	
Salt, Liverpool fine	1 75 a	

Above are for large quantities. When small quantities are wanted higher prices will be charged.

Charlotte Cotton Market.

[From the Charlotte Observer, August 26.]

The market yesterday closed firm.

Good Middling	11
Middling	10¾
Strict Low Middling	10¾
Low Middling	10¾

Receipts for the day, 46 bales.

Wilmington Market.

[From the Star, August 26.]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market opened unsettled, with buyers and sellers apart. Later we hear of a sale of 100 casks at 33 cents.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1.02½ for strained and $1.07½ for good strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—The market was reported firm at $1.70 per bbl. of 280 pounds, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at $1.80 for yellow dip and $2.00 per bbl. for virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was steady and unchanged, with small sales reported at quotations. The following were the official quotations:—

Ordinary	—	cents per lb.
Good Ordinary	—	" "
Strict Good Ordinary	—	" "
Low Middling	10¾	" "
Middling	11	" "
Good Middling	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	4	bales.
Spirits turpentine	194	casks.
Rosin	677	bbls.
Tar	65	"
Crude turpentine	28	"

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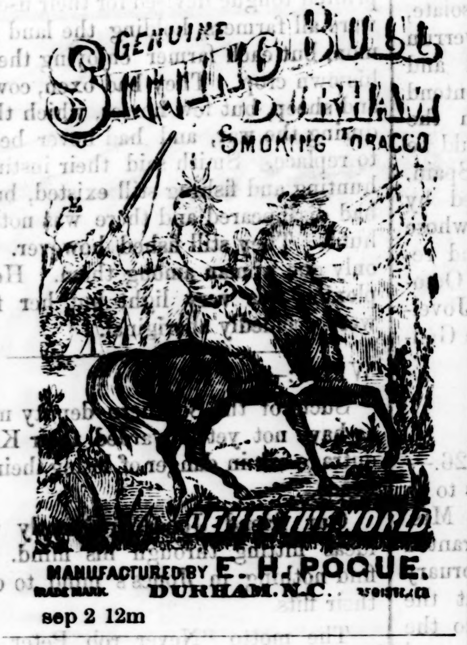

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Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

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Gen'l Agent University Pub. Co.,
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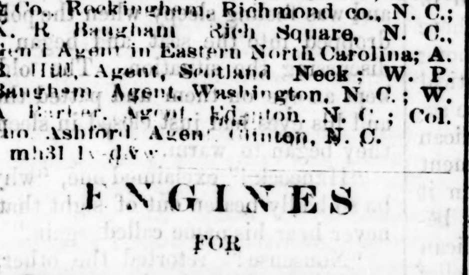

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THE FALL TERM OF 1880 opens Tuesday, August 25th. Board and tuition in English $85 per session of twenty weeks. Catalogue and circular with full particulars on application.

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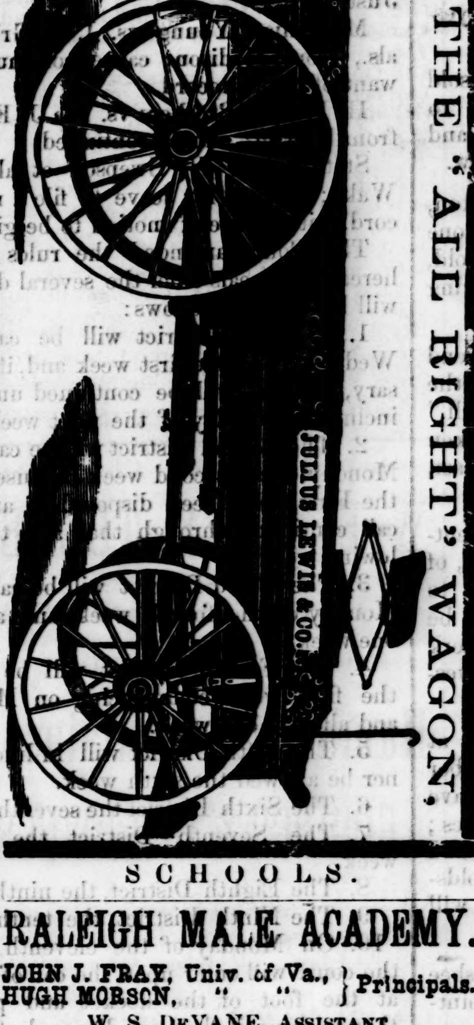
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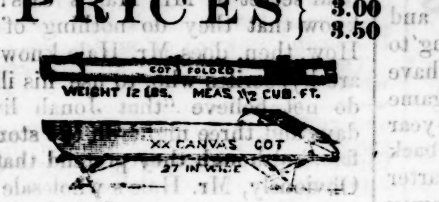

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The third annual session of this School will begin on MONDAY, the 30th day of August, 1880.

Boys prepared for any of the Colleges of North Carolina, or other States, or for the active duties of life.

For circulars containing terms, testimonials, &c., address the Principals. Circulars can also be obtained at any of the bookstores in the city. jy11 till sep 1.

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The 77th term of this School begins Thursday, September 9th, 1880

For catalogue address the Rector,
REV. BENNETT SMEDES.
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University of Virginia.

JULY 12, 1880.

Session begins on the first of October and continues nine months. Apply for Catalogues to the Secretary of the Faculty, Post-office University of Virginia, Albemarle Co., Va. JAMES F. HARRISON, M. D., Chairman of the Faculty.
July 30-d&w2m

Peace Institute for Young Ladies,
RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. R BURWELL, } PRINCIPALS.
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The Eighth Annual Session commences on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, 1880

No Institution for Young Ladies in the South offers superior advantages for instruction in all branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for Young Ladies.

Advantages for instruction in Music (Vocal and Instrumental) and Modern Languages unsurpassed. Only Institution in the South having a school for teaching the theory and practice of cooking, fully equipped and a successful operation.

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oct. 7, 1879 1-tf

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE

Reduced Passenger Rates via the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad and Connections.

Round trip tickets are now on sale at Raleigh at the following low rates:

Raleigh to Richmond and return, $10.00, good for 30 days.

Raleigh to Portsmouth and return, $10.00, good for 30 days.

Raleigh to Washington and return $14.50, good until Nov. 1, 1880.

Raleigh to Baltimore and return via Bay Line, $14.50, good until Nov. 1, 1880.

SCHEDULE.

Via all rail.—Leave Raleigh at 8:40 a. m., arrive at Richmond at 4:... p. m., Washington at 9:... p. m., Baltimore at 11:... p. m., Philadelphia 3:... a. m., New York 6:45 a. m.

Via Bay Line.—Leave Raleigh at 8:10 a. m., arrive at Portsmouth, 5:... p. m., Baltimore, 7:30 a. m., Philadelphia, 10:50 a. m., New York at 2 p. m.

This line is the shortest, quickest and most reliable route between Raleigh and all points North and East.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

THOMAS BADGER,
jy25—tf Gen. Pass. Agent.

RALEIGH & GASTON
—AND—
Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line R. R.

In connection with and forming part of

The Great Seaboard Air-Line
—BETWEEN THE—
NORTH AND SOUTH.

The attention of the public is called to this short, quick and reliable route between Raleigh, Charlotte and intermediate points, and all Northern and Eastern cities.

Passengers by this Route Make Quick Time and Sure Connections!

☞ Sleeping cars run between Raleigh and Charlotte. As a

Fast Through Freight Route

this line offers every inducement and facility to shippers. It is the shortest, quickest and most reliable route. It is Express in point of speed and safety of freights.

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All claims for over charge, loss or damage promptly adjusted.

THOMAS BADGER,
aug7-tf. Gen'l Freight and Pass. Ag't.

Reduced Passenger Rates
VIA
THE PIEDMONT AIR LINE.

On and after this date Round Trip Tickets will be sold from Raleigh to Richmond and return for $10, good for thirty days. Raleigh to Washington and return $14.50, good until November 1st, 1880. Passengers leaving Raleigh at 3 35 p. m. via Greensboro and the Virginia Midland Railroad, will be in Washington next morning to breakfast, and in New York at 3.45 p. m. Shortest, quickest, best and cheapest route to all points North and East.

W. A. TURK, Pass. Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.
J. C. R. LITTLE, Ticket Agt., Raleigh, N. C.
jy23—tf

CONDENSED TIME TABLE
Western North Carolina R. R.
Taking Effect June 28th, 1880.

STATIONS.	West. No. 1 Arrive.	East. No. 2 Arrive.
Salisbury,	10 30 p m	3.52 a m
Statesville,	12 08 a m	1.55 a m
Catawba,	1 02 a m	1.02 a m
Newton,	1.54 a m	12.13 a m
Hickory,	2 38 a m	11 34 p m
Morganton,	3.58 a m	10.14 p m
Glen Alpine,	4 22 a m	9 47 p m
Marion,	5 22 a m	8 47 p m
Old Fort,	6.10 a m	7.59 p m
Henry,	6 23 a m	7 26 p m
Swannanoa,	8.05 a m	6 12 p m
Head of Road,	8 20 a m	6.00 p m

Trains run daily, Saturday nights excepted. Train No. 1 takes breakfast at Henry; No. 2, supper at Henry. Sleeping Car accommodations on both trains, Nos. 1 and 2, between Salisbury and Head of Road.

This schedule enables the travelling public to make their entire trip over the mountains from Morganton to Asheville in day light.

A. B. ANDREWS,
jy3-tf. General Sup't.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., May 14, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after May 18, the following schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN.

No. 1.	Leave Wilmington at	6:00 P M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	1:27 A M
	" at Charlotte at	7:00 A M
No. 2.	Leave Charlotte at	7:25 P M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	12:32 A M
	" at Wilmington at	8:30 A M

No. 1 train is daily except Sunday, but makes no connection to Raleigh on Saturdays.

No. 2 train is daily except Saturdays.

SHELBY DIVISION: MAIL, FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AND EXPRESS.

No. 3.	Leave Charlotte	8:00 A M
	Arrive at Shelby	12:00 P M
No 4	Leave Shelby	2:00 P M
	Arrive at Charlotte	6:00 P M

LOCAL FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Wilmington	6:15 A M
Arrives at Laurinburg	4:40 P M
Leaves Charlotte	4:15 A M
Arrives at Laurinburg	4:00 P M
Leaves Laurinburg	5:30 A M
Arrives at Charlotte	4:20 P M
Leaves Laurinburg	5:00 A M
Arrives at Wilmington	4:15 P M

These trains leave Wilmington and Charlotte Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; Laurinburg, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Close connections at Charlotte via Statesville to all points in Western North Carolina and Asheville. Also via Spartanburg to Hendersonville, adjacent points and Asheville.

Passengers for Asheville via either route leaving Wilmington at 6 P M, will arrive destination at 7 P M, next day.

Sleeping-Car accommodations on through Trains to and from Charlotte and Wilmington.

There will also be through Sleepers run to and from Raleigh and Charlotte.

V Q JOHNSON,
my 20-tf General Superintendent.

"RUST'S BORING & DRILLING HORSE POWER, DERRICK AND DRILL."
Successful where others Fail.
Guarantee sent with all Tools.

ABOVE TOOLS in connection with our celebrated RUST WELL AUGER, are guaranteed to penetrate successfully any formation and go to any depth. Quick sand handled with ease. A living fountain of water reached on every trial. These Tools have a record of five years, and no failures. Send for circulars.

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